



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

most accessible is Nichols' statement in his *Literary Anecdotes*, VIII, 92-93.

In brief, then, Richard Hole was the author of the anonymous metrical *Fingal* published at Oxford in 1772 under the title, *Fingal, a poem in six books by Ossian; Translated from the original Galic by Mr. Macpherson, and Rendered into Verse from that Translation*. No writer named Hoole is to be connected in any way with Macpherson's *Fingal*.

EDWARD D. SNYDER.

Haverford College.

JOHANNES DE CHAUSE HAUBERGER

It has been thought possible that all the references to John Chaucer between 1324 and 1367 refer to the father of the poet. I have found a reference, however, which would indicate that there were at least two of that name alive in 1325. In that year, letters of protection were granted to "Johannes de Chause Hauberger," going abroad with the king (Rymer, *Foedera*, ed. London, 1818, II, part 1, p. 605). The spelling of the name, although an unusual one, occurs also in reference to Philippa Chaucer (Kern, A. A., *The Ancestry of Chaucer*, Baltimore, 1906, p. 11 and p. 12, note 40).

This John de Chause Hauberger could not well have been the John Chaucer abducted on 3 Dec., 1324, at that time under fourteen years of age (Kern, *op. cit.*, p. 47 ff.), who in 1328 was still living with his mother and stepfather (*ibid.*, p. 55). It is by no means improbable, however, that he was the John Chaucer who received a similar protection 12 June, 1338, to go abroad with the king (*Life Records of Chaucer*, Published by the Chaucer Society, London, 1900, p. 145). Nor is it improbable that certain of the later records which have been supposed to apply to Chaucer's father apply to this John. Such, for example, might be the appointment of John Chausere as the deputy of John de Wesenham, chief butler, and of John Chaucier, his deputy in the ports of Cicester, Seford, Shorham, and Portsmouth (Kern, *op. cit.*, pp. 84-5, and 155-7).

In connection with the occupation of this John de Chause, it is interesting to recall that a certain "Willelmus le Chaucer dictus le Taverner" was one of the parishioners of St. Mary-le-Bow in 1326, a man of some position in his community, and a member of what Professor Kern calls the equivalent of "the Local Government Board" (*op. cit.*, p. 26). The discovery of this John de Chause Hauberger still further complicates the family history of the Chaucers.

JOSEPH M. BEATTY, JR.

Goucher College.